

WORLD OF SPORT.

An Exhibition of How Not to Play Ball.

RECORD FOR ERRORS BROKEN.

The Game Between West Side Clerks and the Navarre Team Develops Unusual Features—No Decision is Made by the Judges.

The base ball game Wednesday afternoon between the Massillon West Side Clerks and the Navarre team, was the greatest exhibition of how not to play the game, seen on the hospital grounds this year. All records for the number of errors in five innings were broken, and the contest seemed not to be between the teams but between members of the West Side Clerks in their efforts to score the greatest number of errors. No decision was made by the judges, the efforts of Markel and Dyson being the most successful. Markel started in behind the bat, but shifted from there to third, then the pitcher's box and again back to third base. Dyson started the game at third but assumed the duties of the catcher when Ray quit, with the consequent opportunity to get into the error making contest. Lanning began the game in the box for the home team, but shifted to third and then returned to his first love, the pitcher's box. Navarre, with Blick in the box and Crossland, of the hospital team, at the receiving end of the battery, started to do business with Lanning's delivery in the first inning. Two runs and two hits were the total for this inning. The second was more productive, and four runs and five hits brought the total to 6-0. In the third the West Side Clerks scored three runs on three hits, which was counterbalanced in the next inning when Navarre attached three runs and as many hits to their string. In the fifth inning Navarre simply slaughtered the ball, scoring ten runs before the dust had cleared away. Errors, foolish plays and six singles did the damage. Massillon's efforts to get these runs back were unsuccessful, and the team broke up before the sixth inning could be started. The game developed many funny situations and the spectators were well repaid for their trouble in going to the grounds. Score by innings and summary:

Navarre	2	4	0	3	10	—19	17
Clerks	0	0	0	0	—3	8	11

Batteries: Blick and Crossland; Lanning, Markel and Markel and Dyson. Umpire Teagle.

STANSBURY REUNION.

The Teachers and Pupils Meet Thursday—600 Present.

A reunion of the teachers and pupils who have in the past attended school at the Chapel, otherwise known as Stansbury school, Tuscarawas township, Stark county, was held Thursday morning and afternoon. The morning session opened at 9 o'clock. The programme consisted of singing by the audience, an invocation by the Rev. W. S. Adams, music by Baer's orchestra, an address of welcome by Loran Stoner, music by the male quartette with the following members: I. Snively, D. Snively, F. Snively and E. G. Bowers. This was followed by an address from Charles King, of Mansfield, an historical address by J. M. Roan and a vocal duet.

One hour and thirty minutes was devoted, at the end of the morning session, to the large dinner tables which had been spread under the trees, and the afternoon session opened at 1:30.

Music by the orchestra, an address by George W. Poorman, a talk by William Maxheimer, a piano duet, an address by Robert W. Klingel, a song by the school and a quartette of mixed voices occupied most of the afternoon. These were followed by short addresses by old members of the school, the reading of letters from absent members and music by the orchestra. The session adjourned with the chorus of "America."

The Stanwood band rendered music at intervals during the afternoon. The reunion was held in the woods near the school. More than six hundred persons were present.

Louisville, O., Dec. 24, 1898.

Slusser Pharmacy—I wish to say that I have used your Pills as a laxative and for Torpid Liver, and must truly say they are the best and mildest I ever used.

MRS. SARAH STUMP.

No man can cure consumption. You can prevent it though Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat. Never fails.

JOHNS NOT WORRIED.

Don't Expect an Appeal on His Horse Purchase Decision.

President Johns is not worried over the intimation that there will be an appeal made over his decision in the fire department horse purchase proposition. "Let them go ahead and appeal," said Mr. Johns today, "they will not get the money for this purpose. Some people seem to think that a fire department should be equipped for show more than for active service. While there is no doubt that our service is a good one, there is no need of spending this money for these horses at the present time, and it will not and cannot be done. I don't think the people would want this additional expense to be contracted because of the increase in insurance rates. Insurance rates are going up all over the country, and the people can hardly be expected to agree to an additional expense at the fire department and at the same time have the insurance companies increase the insurance rate. Then, too, the fire department fund is already overdrawn, and the increase in the appropriation for this department will not be received until next March."

Mr. Johns thinks that instead of being too tight with the purse strings, as has been intimated, City Clerk Seaman is, if anything, too liberal.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS

Canton, Sept. 5.—The application of Austin Nichols, administrator of the estate of George Harig, to sell real estate belonging to the deceased, has developed a peculiar situation and the possibility that Harig leaves two widows. The petition to sell the real estate, which consists of about ten acres in Sugarcreek township, valued at \$1,200, was filed by Attorney Dan W. Shetler, who represents the administrator, in probate court Friday morning. Harig leaves a widow in Sugarcreek township, to whom he was married twenty-seven years ago. According to the story related by probate court officials, after Mr. Nichols started to administer the estate brothers of Harig gave out the statement that the deceased had a wife and one daughter living in Wiebelskirchen, Germany. The alleged widow and daughter in Germany are referred to as Sophia Harig, the alleged daughter bearing the same name as her mother. The petition is against Mary Harig, the widow in this state, and the two Sophia Harigs, all of whom are notified of the proceedings. The application has been given its legal publication and a copy will be sent to Germany. As yet nothing has been heard from the supposed widow in Germany and it is possible that Harig was divorced from her.

An inventory and appraisal of the estate of the late Alexander Hurdorf has been filed in probate court by Herman A. Kaufman, Hiram Doll and William Wagner, the appraisers. These appraisers place the total value of the assets at \$13,701.75. The property includes government bonds of the value of \$5,375; one hundred shares of stock in the Canton state bank of the value of \$3,180; a certificate of deposit in the Canton state bank of \$3,518; twelve shares of stock in the Citizens' Building and Loan Company of the value of \$1,250. The deceased left no real estate.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

J. S. Coxe's Plants in Hands of a Receiver.

Mt. Vernon, Sept. 4.—The Coxe steel plant in this city and the Coxe Silica Sand Company, of Massillon, both owned and managed by J. S. Coxe, of Mt. Vernon, passed into the hands of a receiver yesterday. The appointment of the receiver was made on the application of the Fourth National bank of Cadiz, alleging that a judgment was obtained against the above company in the sum of \$5,041.60 on April 7, 1902, and that the money could never be obtained. The matter was heard by Judge Covner this afternoon and James Israel, secretary and treasurer of the Mt. Vernon Bridge Company, was appointed receiver of the property, giving bond in the sum of \$100,000.

"General" Coxe has expended \$300,000 on the plant but has never been able to complete it. Coxe is known all over the country, having led the commonwealth army to Washington a few years ago. He has been a resident of this city for two years.

Mr. A. A. Slusser, Louisville, O.: Dear Sir—Want to thank you for recommending your Liver Pills to me for Constipation and Liver Trouble, with which I have been afflicted several years, and can cheerfully recommend them to all sufferers of the same trouble, as they have done me much good.

ELI BECHER.

MARTINIQUE IS DOOMED.

Mont Pelee's Crater is Growing in Size.

FEARS OF A GREAT TIDAL WAVE.

French Official Recommends the Removal of All the Inhabitants of the Island—Greater Portion of Surface is Covered With Ashes.

Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, Sept. 6.—It is generally believed that the Island of Martinique is doomed to total destruction and the fear is that when the catastrophe comes Guadeloupe will be visited by an all-destructive tidal wave. Business is absolutely at a standstill. Few shops are open, and if it were not for the efforts of a small number of more valiant souls, hundreds would starve to death here, because of their fear of a more terrible death. Details that have been received during the last few days prove that the eruption of Mont Pelee on August 30 was far more violent than any of the earlier explosions.

As the eruptions continue the mouth of Mont Pelee grows in size. It is now of enormous proportions. Morne Lacroix, one of the peaks that reared skyward from the side of Mont Pelee, has fallen bodily into the crater and has been completely swallowed. There seems to be a side pressure in the crater and the burning chasm widens perceptibly every day. Clouds no more hang about the crest of Mont Pelee. The terrific heat seems to drive everything away. The column of flame and smoke rears directly into the heavens, so that its top is lost to sight. In the darkness of the night it has the appearance of a stream of molten iron, standing fixed between heaven and earth.

From Morne Capote the relief troops were compelled to make a quick retreat, although they succeeded in taking out a few wounded. The entire country nearly to Fort de France is buried under a deep cover of ashes. This has made it almost impossible to find the bodies of those who have perished while fleeing to the seacoast.

At Grand Anse the tide swept three hundred feet in shore, destroying many houses and drowning scores of inhabitants. Even at Fort de France the most stout of heart have lost courage. Colonel Lecœur has reported to his government that it is his opinion that the entire Island of Martinique will have to be abandoned. He asks for assistance in transporting the inhabitants to the other islands of the West Indian group.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—Louis H. Ayne, United States consul at Guadeloupe, who is here on sick leave, says that if Pelee blows its head off it would produce a tidal wave that would be appalling. He believes it would destroy cities and villages along the coast of the chain of islands with a population of 750,000, and which would be practically helpless to save themselves. The island of Martinique he believes to be doomed to total destruction, and Guadeloupe is in a worse predicament.

WILL BE RUSHED THROUGH.

The Senate May Pass Code Bill Next Week.

Columbus, O., Sept. 6.—A strong effort to push the Nash code through the Senate next week is being made by the administration forces with a show of success. A conference of Republican members has been called for Monday night at which a plan of action will be agreed upon, and it is believed as an outcome the code, with slight amendments, will be passed before adjournment on Friday. The governor is desirous that this be done, believing it will have a good effect upon the House and head off any purpose to there delay matters.

Senator Connell, of Columbiana, who is a strong supporter of the governor, said yesterday he thought the code would get through next week and be agreed to by the House.

It was determined at a closed meeting of the code committee of the House to hold no hearings after Friday, September 12, and to report back as soon thereafter as possible a bill for the consideration of the House. While not definitely decided, the sense of the members favors the Nash code as the basis of this report. A partial report, showing progress, will be made next Wednesday.

Whitman's new fall hats are here. Look at them, they are beauties.

A WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

Celebration at the Home of Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Kling.

A brilliant social affair occurred at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Kling, 24 Jarvis avenue, on the evening of September 4, it being the thirty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, which took place soon after the close of the war of the rebellion, the groom being a veteran of that war. They being now at the decline of life and feeling that in but a few short days they will be numbered with those who have gone to the unknown, felt that it was but a fitting emblem that they should give those who were near and close to them a time when they could show to them a mark of esteem. And well did they do it, by bestowing upon Mr. and Mrs. Kling most beautiful presents. To make the time more like the time of thirty-five years ago, the Rev. S. K. Mahon, pastor of the west side M. E. church went through the marriage ceremony.

An elaborate lunch was served consisting of cakes, candies, bananas and peaches. Several very good declamations were given by Miss Jennie Williams and Miss Mary Fox. Mrs. Edna English furnished music. The bride of the evening received a present of a very fine gold watch and chain, the groom an umbrella.

The guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Matt. English, Mr. and Mrs. Ed English and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Azariah Shorb and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John Ritter, Mr. and Mrs. William Yohe, Mr. and Mrs. Early and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Williams and daughter, Mrs. Adam Clayman, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Merrill and granddaughter, Mrs. John Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Heinbrook and son, Mrs. Perry McConaughy, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Krider and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Paroz and child, Mrs. Cliff Manly. Out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Dodson and Mr. and Mrs. Collins Wilcox, of Canton.

BY ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

VICTOR EMANUEL AIDS MARCONI

Rome, Sept. 6.—King Victor Emmanuel has ordered that the Italian armored cruiser Carlo Alberto, or board of which wireless experiments have been proceeding for some time be placed at the further disposal of William Marconi for experiments between Europe and America.

London, Sept. 6.—It is reported here that a regular exchange of "Marconi beams" is proceeding directly across Spain between the Italian warship Carlo Alberto, which is at Cadiz, Spain, and the wireless telegraph station at Poldhu, Cornwall, and that it is anticipated that a commercial line between Italy and England will soon be in operation.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 6.—Major William S. Brackett, of this city, was found dead in bed yesterday morning with a bullet hole through his head. It is supposed Mr. Brackett killed himself because of despondency over family troubles, having secured a divorce from his wife recently. Mr. Brackett was a major in the Illinois national guard and had large mining and grazing interests in Montana.

Mr. Esau, the Marvel.

Mr. Esau, the marvelous Missing Link of the Bostock-Perari Carnival Company, which has been engaged as the feature of the coming carnival in this city, is being taught to talk by means of a graphophone which is kept constantly repeating the words he is learning. It is well known an ape is the most imitative animal on earth and when he hears sounds constantly will try to imitate them. Taking advantage of this trait of his nature, Captain DeLancier, the trainer of Esau, is using the graphophone to teach him the English language. He has already learned to speak his name with some degree of distinctness. Esau is the nearest approach to a human being ever seen in captivity and is a wonderful exponent of the Darwin theory. He wears clothing like a man, sleeps in a bed, eats with a knife and fork, operates a typewriter, sports a diamond ring, has his teeth filled with gold, plays the piano and does many other wonderful things. He is the scientific sensation of the age and the greatest creature ever seen. His receptions are a revelation.

Married Wednesday Afternoon.

The marriage of Rollin B. Hardesty, of Canton, and Miss Clara Hamill took place at St. Mary's church Wednesday afternoon, the Rev. H. V. Kaempfer performing the ceremony. Lawrence Hamill, a brother of the bride, acted as best man and Miss Emma Eckinger, of Canton, was bridesmaid. After a short honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Hardesty will make their home in Canton, where the groom is employed.

Free! Free! Tickets on the \$350 automobile with every two dollars worth of goods you buy at Whitman's

RADICAL PLAN TO END STRIKE.

Special Session of Legislature Will be Called.

MINING LAWS WILL BE PASSED.

A Threat to Enact These Laws, Which are Obnoxious to the Operators, it is Believed Will Result in a Settlement of the Anthracite Miners' Strike.

Pittsburg, Sept. 6.—A special from Philadelphia to the Dispatch says that unless the operators in the anthracite coal region enter into a speedy compromise with the strikers, laws will be enacted by the legislature—which will undoubtedly hold a special session—detrimental to the mine owners in many ways. Senator Quay has devised a plan to end the strike, and it will not be by the enactment of a law for compulsory arbitration, which he believes would be unconstitutional. However, the legislature can be called in extraordinary session primarily for the purpose of passing such a bill and then consider other measures. Senator Quay intends to exhaust every art of the diplomat within the next few weeks to restore the Shenandoah valley to a normal and peaceful state. If diplomacy and argument cannot bring the operators to realize that their stubbornness is affecting the healthy state of the entire country, then radical steps will be taken. Quay is already prepared to make his first move. Although it is not publicly known, he is working hand in hand with Governor Stone now.

The general assembly will consider not only one bill, but half a dozen measures relating to conditions in the anthracite region, fixing the minimum rate of wages for miners, insuring them ample protection while employed, holding the employer and not the employee liable for loss of life because of negligence on the part of the employee, and abolishing mine stores. The bills to be introduced will be similar to those measures defeated during the last session solely because of the great protest raised by the operators. Senator Quay knows that the operators dread the enactment of such laws, which would cost them many more thousand dollars than is involved in the settlement of the present strike. It is known to his political intimates here that Quay realizes a special session of the legislature is inevitable now. The operators are inclined to be stubborn and the passage of special laws covering the needs of the miner would provide the only remedy.

OBITUARY.

MICHAEL FABIAN. Michael Fabian, a Hungarian, died suddenly Wednesday of colic in the Hungarian settlement near Richville avenue. He was forty-three years of age and has a wife and four children living in Hungary. He was at one time employed by the Massillon Iron and Steel Company. The funeral will take place from St. Mary's church at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon.

SYLVAN S. VON BOTT. Sylvan S. Von Bott, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Von Bott, of this city, who was badly injured in the wreck on the Youngstown-Sharon railroad last week, died last Friday at his home in Youngstown. The funeral took place Monday afternoon. Mr. Von Bott was an electrician of great ability and was foreman of the Youngstown-Sharon railroad construction company. He leaves a wife and daughter. Besides his parents, three brothers and three sisters live in Massillon.

MRS. ELLA HUGHES. Mrs. Ella Hughes, colored, died suddenly at her home in Second street, at 9:30 o'clock Friday evening, of heart failure. She is survived by her husband and a young son. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have lived in the city but ten months, having moved here from Tennessee. The funeral will take place from the house at 1 o'clock on Monday and from the A. M. E. Zion church at 2 o'clock. The Rev. J. E. Transue will officiate.

Resumed Operations. Huntington, W. Va., Sept. 6.—The plant of the Huntington Lumber company, which recently shut down owing to a strike of the "carry-in" boys resumed work yesterday morning, the trouble having been adjusted.

No one would ever be bothered with constipation if everyone knew how naturally and quickly Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the stomach and bowels

HANNA'S FRANCHISE SCHEME.

The Senator Will Not Urge Its Adoption.

Columbus, Sept. 6.—Senator Hanna has abandoned his perpetual franchise scheme. Through Chairman Dick, of the state committee, he has sent notice to Governor Nash that he is willing to accept the laws relating to street railway franchises as they now exist. This was done after a conference with Dick and other party leaders in Cleveland. In view of this, the franchise feature of the Nash code will probably be stricken out and the present law substituted.

Hanna was obstinate in the matter and refused to yield until it was demonstrated to him that the measure could not be passed and it was shown that opposition was developing in all parts of the state.

The essential difference between the law as it now stands and as proposed in the Nash code is in the manner of awarding the franchises. Under the present law the franchise goes to the person offering to carry passengers at the lowest rate of fare. Nash's code proposes that in making the award the council shall take into consideration the rental, repair of streets and percentage on the gross earnings which may be offered by the bidders, as well as the rate of fare. This has been criticized as giving the council the option in awarding the bids.

THE STRIKE A FAILURE.

Miners Return to Work Without Any Concessions.

Charleston, W. Va., Sept. 6.—The miners' strike in the Kanawha and New River fields, which began June 7, involving fifteen thousand workmen, is practically ended. Each local union instructed its members to return to work Monday at the best terms obtainable, without reference to any other union. Several of the largest operators have already made terms with the men and will resume Monday. No concessions were granted, and the strike is a complete failure on the miners' part. There is great activity in getting mines ready for work. Evictions have stopped, and old employees will be taken back as far as possible. Most of the strikers are happy, as many struck under protest.

RESULTS OF BOER WAR.

British Losses Aggregate Nearly Fifty Thousand.

London, Sept. 6.—An interesting parliamentary paper giving a return of the military forces employed in South Africa from the beginning to the end of the late war was issued today. The garrison August 1, 1899, consisted of 318 officers and 9,622 men; re-enforcements sent between then and the outbreak of hostilities October 11, 1899, totaled 12,546. Thereafter the troops sent up to May 31, 1902, reached the great total of 386,081, besides 52,414 men raised in South Africa.

The final casualty figures are: Killed 5,774, wounded 23,029, died of wounds or disease 16,168, an aggregate of 44,971.

GUARDS ALL REMOVED.

Miners Occupying Houses from Which They Were Evicted.

Bramwell, W. Va., Sept. 6.—Probably one thousand more strikers resumed work today in the Norfolk & Western coal fields, making at least five hundred since morning. All armed guards have been removed, and miners' families are resuming occupation of the houses from which they were evicted. Many of the mines are employing more men than before the strike. Business will be fully resumed by Monday.

NEARBY TOWNS.

NORTH LAWRENCE. North Lawrence, Sept. 6.—A peculiar accident occurred yesterday at mine No. 2 owned by the Massillon Coal Mining Company, a mule which was working in the mines in crossing the tracks broke through the wooden box containing the third rail which carries the electricity used in propelling the electric mine engine. The mule received a full charge of 10,000 volts and death resulted instantly. William Baumgartner, jr., whose wife has been disposing of the household effects here in his absence, returned to town on Thursday evening and came to an amicable agreement with her. He agreed that she should take the money, return home and sin no more.

DALTON.

Dalton, Sept. 6.—The reunion of the Eckert family is being held here today at the home of Levi Heiber in Main street. About one hundred and fifty members are expected to be present.

It pays to try our want columns

THE INDEPENDENT

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

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THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on
sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bam-
swell's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad),
and Part Hankin's News stand in
North Mill street.



MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1903

In face of the doom which hangs over Martinique, it is difficult to understand why the entire population does not desert the island at once. Adventurous explorers landed at St. Pierre and ascended to the very edge of the crater of Mont Pelee only a few days after the first awful eruption, but it was then thought that violence of the volcano had been exhausted. Such predictions have been proved mistaken by fresh devastations of the surrounding country. Any one who now voluntarily remains in the vicinity of these smoking mountains of the West Indies is taking terrible chances.

The increasing activity of the manufacturers of the United States is illustrated on both the export and import side of the latest figures of the treasury bureau of statistics. During the seven months ending with July, 1902, the exportation of manufactures was nearly \$10,000,000 greater than in the corresponding months of the preceding year, and the importation of manufacturers' materials was thirty millions greater than in the corresponding months of the preceding year. The exportation of manufactures during the seven months of the present year has averaged \$35,108,000 per month, or at the rate of \$421,000,000 per annum, while the importation of manufacturers' materials has averaged \$36,000,000 per month, or at the rate of \$432,000,000 per annum.

Plans for Mayor Johnson's fall campaign are of unfailing spectacular interest. There will figure the circus tent, men dressed in uniform, official announcer, advance press agent and other adjuncts of a well regulated circus tent performance. Then on some Sundays Mayor Tom will preach from the pulpit of the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, Democratic nominee for secretary of state, at Cincinnati. It is announced that the Rev. Mr. Bigelow will not resign from his pastorate. He will be in the election campaign tent with his leader until November but his political friends will help him out with his pastoral duties. Beside Mayor Tom, John Jacob Lentz, of Columbus, and Mayor Sam Jones, of Toledo, will preach. Possibly Colonel Bryan, of Nebraska, may be prevailed upon to occupy the pulpit. And what a wealth of eloquence will be poured out upon the Johnsonized congregation! Free salvation, free silver but no free railroad passes. On with the campaign—the "greatest show on earth!"

Secretary Hitchcock believes the time is not far distant when the trusts will enthusiastically endorse the anti-trust plans of the President. The idea is expressed as follows in a recent interview: "I think that the so-called trusts fully understand the President's idea with regard to needed legislation; that he will have the endorsement, not only of the people at large, but of the men most vitally concerned as well. Undoubtedly there are people who differ from him but they cannot but approve his sterling integrity and sincerity. The only difficulty is that he has been misunderstood. The President, as I understand his purpose, simply means to enforce a strict compliance with the laws as they stand. That is what good citizenship means as described by the President. I do not think there is the slightest occasion for fear or anxiety for the commercial interests of the country. There is no question in my judgment that the people of the country are absolutely behind him—enthusiastically so. I believe he will be the Republican nominee of the party two years hence and that he will be elected. Furthermore, I believe that he ought to be. There is not the slightest question about that."

The Bible is bought, but is it read? The Church Economist thinks it is, but not enough. One great cause of the increase in the sale of Bibles, it maintains, is the spread of the modern Sunday school. In this phase of church work millions of teachers and scholars gather for the express purpose of Bible study. The various church societies, such as the Christian Endeavor, make up another vast Bible-reading public. Of late years what are called responsive readings have greatly spread among the non-liturgical congregations. This results in Bible reading on a very large scale. The

prevalence of Bible conferences, and of large Bible institutes and classes, bespeaks a wide-spread study of the Bible. Many thousands frequent these conferences, and their programmes of Bible study are followed by a multitude who cannot attend. Last September over 2,000 churches observed "Bible Study Sunday," under the auspices of the Institute of Sacred Literature, and in many instances these churches followed regular courses of Bible study. As to "family prayers" and "closet devotions" there is a relative decline in set hours and forms. The early suburban train is a great foe to family prayers. "We freely admit," concludes the Economist, "that systematic reading of the Bible at home needs encouragement."

PRESENT STATUS OF THE FARMING INDUSTRY.

There are 10,348,922 persons engaged in agricultural pursuits, while all other industries engage 18,845,000 persons. One-third of the entire area of this country is devoted to tilling of the soil. There are today 5,739,657 farms in the United States, and the value of farm property, including improvements, stock and implements, stock and implements, is \$20,514,001,838. The number of farms has quadrupled in the past fifty years, while the value of the farming land today is five times as great as the selling price of fifty years ago. More than 1,000,000 farms have been laid out and fenced in by settlers, principally in the West, in the past ten years. Fifteen thousand farms were given away by the government during 1901. When the Indian Territory is opened for settlement, about 1904, 8,000,000 acres of fine farming land will be offered for sale at low prices, and farming will receive another valuable acquisition to its ranks. There are 306,000,000 acres of unsettled land in the United States ready for immediate occupancy. The total acreage used for farming purposes is 841,000,000 acres—an area which would contain England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France, Germany, Austria, Spain, Japan and the Transvaal, leaving sufficient room for several smaller countries to go in around the edges. None of these countries, or all of them combined, would make a respectable showing with our agricultural products. The value of farm exports in 1901 was \$951,628,331.—From "The Farmer's Balance Sheet for 1902," by W. R. Draper, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for September.

THE WESTERN FARMER NO LONGER ISOLATED.

The chief cause of the exodus from country to city has been the isolation and loneliness of farm life. Especially has this been true in the West, where farms are large and neighbors are far apart. The majority of the inmates of the insane asylums in some Western states are women, a large percent of them farmers' wives, sent to the insane hospitals, according to medical experts, by the melancholy induced by isolation. The farmer's children have felt this influence too. They have usually been compelled to help about the farm work during the day, and when night came they had little in the way of books and papers to amuse them, and neighbors were too far apart for frequent gatherings. The monthly trip to the county seat allowed them was a great event to the children, and it is little wonder that they found the town attractive. As they grew older the fascination of town life grew upon them. Sometimes they were sent to the town to attend the graded school, and this increased the irksomeness and loneliness of the farm when they returned to it, with the result that the boy left the farm to seek his fortune in the city.

But now all this is changing. Rural free delivery of the mails is taking daily papers and illustrated magazines into the farm homes. The telephone is connecting neighbor with neighbor and with the surrounding towns. Late books follow the magazines into the homes of those who can afford to buy them, and the traveling library supplies those who cannot purchase the books. The consolidation of rural schools, while only in its incipient stage, gives promise that it will supply the boys and girls of the farms with the advantage of a high school education without the necessity of leaving their homes.—From "Improved Conditions in the American Farmer's Life," by Clarence H. Matson, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for September.

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For 10c, cost of mailing, we will send our 60c Compendium of Facts and Figures for anyone intending to enter a Business College. A Fine Illustrated Prospectus free. Address Dept. B, Oberlin Business College, Oberlin, Ohio.



Big summer rains are quite apt to be the forerunners of deep winter snows.

The prospective fine crop of corn is stimulating the demand for young cattle for feeders.

The canna roots should be taken up just before the first frost and set on the floor of a dry cellar.

One can judge pretty well what sort of people live in a house by noting where they throw their slops.

Don't try a new set of store teeth on the baked heart of an old farrow cow, for you'll get into trouble if you do.

One of the finest looking apple trees we have among our top grafted trees is a Fameuse top on a Brier Sweet trunk.

Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska will each compete with Iowa this year for the honor of raising the biggest crop of corn.

A low temperature and great humidity of the air have this season done great things for the cabbage and cauliflower crops.

Two old stag hogs weighing over 600 pounds each were sold by a farmer for \$84. The navy department probably got them.

A sparrow pie is quite a toothsome delicacy, and if it was not for the trouble of getting the birds ready it would become a very popular dish.

It has been a great year for the growers of alfalfa. Three big crops at least, equivalent to four or five tons of the best dry fodder to be had anywhere.

Too many farmers understand the term co-operation to mean profit and not sacrifice, when it really means fully as much of the latter as the former at times.

A neighbor of ours sold in August 100 head of hogs which averaged him \$25 per head. If this is not rooting cash out of black soil, we would like to know what is.

We found while clearing up a brush patch Aug. 12 the nest of a song sparrow containing young birds just hatched. But few of our birds nest so late in the season as this.

Thrashing from the shock is all right if you are well up at the head of the list of names which compose the circuit. If at the tail end, one is quite likely to wish he had stacked his grain.

It is about an even thing between the wind when it won't blow and the gasoline engine when it won't go. The wind quits from purely natural causes, while the engine quits because of pure cussedness.

The heavy draft horse cannot stand hard work on a hot day nearly so well as the medium weight horse. It is a very easy job to kill a sixteen hundred pound Norman when the mercury stands at 100.

Hailstorms prove the best natural method of limiting the sparrow pest, these birds being killed by the thousand in all communities where the leaves of the corn get shredded into ribbons by the hail.

It seems a pity that the southern colored girls and women could not be better educated as housekeepers and cooks, for there is almost an unlimited demand for this class of help all through the country.

A friend writes asking why his celery plants set out in July are going to seed the first year. We cannot answer this question. We have raised celery for many years and never recollect noting such a phenomenon.

It is said that the presence of goats will ward off animal diseases on the farm, but as between a vigorous billy and blackleg give us the latter. Even microbes, if the statement be true, are thus proved to have a little self respect.

One South Dakota creamery paid to its patrons for June milk the large sum of \$12,123. Six of these patrons received over \$100 each and seventy of them between \$50 and \$60 each. The cow is revolutionizing the agriculture of South Dakota.

The net profit upon the capital invested in their farms by very many farmers in the northwest the past year has been from 20 to 25 per cent. This helps out some of the past years when the farm had to be mortgaged to pay running expenses.

The state of South Carolina has only one creamery, and farm lands there are worth from \$10 to \$30 per acre. The state of Iowa has 850 creameries, and farm lands are worth from \$70 to \$100 per acre. There may be no connection between these two things, and then again there may be.

The reed or rice bird of the south, which is really only our sweet singer bobolink of the north, is counted a great table delicacy by the epicures who patronize the high toned restaurants of the large cities, and it is giving no trade secret away when we say that the plebeian sparrow is made to do a good service as a substitute.

We find the rubdeckia (golden glow) too ponderous a plant for garden culture in flower beds well fertilized. It has a place, or should have, in every garden, but a fence corner is a better place for it than a flower bed. We shall try it in a blue grass sod next year and see if we cannot keep it down inside of four feet in height.

It may be well for you to look and see when your insurance policies run out and also inspect the family well to be sure that the household water supply is all right. A dead poultry in case of a fire and a dead child in the home as a result of impure water are real troubles, especially hard to bear because they might have been avoided.

That mink which lives down by the bank of the creek is likely to be a worse enemy of the poultry than all the hawks, owls and shrikes which you look after so closely. A mink in the hencoop is a four footed Herod, a wholesale slayer and sucker of blood. He should be watched for closely and shot or trapped, if it is a possible thing.

The production and sale of oleomargarine under the new law had by the middle of August fallen off more than one-third. The shrinkage will be still greater as each month goes by, as some of the methods now used to color the stuff are sure to be ruled out by the revenue department. The effect of the law has been to improve the market for the lower grades of store butter and has not, so far as can yet be seen, increased the price of fine creamery goods.

He was tow headed, raw, green, just from Norway, with \$150 in his pocket. It did not seem as though there could be much to him outside the sphere of a digger and grubber. This was ten years ago. We saw him the other day, now thirty-five years old. He owns 1,205 acres of land, worth \$75 an acre, and was on his way home from Chicago, where he had sold five loads of fat cattle, which brought him \$107 per head. This tow head got there in great shape.

There is a marked revival of interest in the silo question all over the country. The silo as it may now be built is about as cheap a protective cover for forage as anything which can be put up and is entirely available for even the small farmer with limited means. Added to this is the fact it affords a means of securing a supply of most palatable and nutritious winter food for stock from a small area of land, and we often wonder why more men do not use it.

We have known one or two absolutely uneducated men—the neither read nor write sort—who, because of an inherited talent for business, have been able to make their way in the world and accumulate fortunes, but for all that their lack of education prevented them from being anywhere near as good, successful and useful men as they might have been had they been educated. The way the world is running today the more a man knows the more of a man he can be, assuming that he has common sense enough to properly apply his knowledge.

It seems queer that on the average farm the thrashing outfit and the stacked grain are always placed in the open stubble field with sole reference to the shortness of haul of the cut grain and never with any reference to the fact that the placing of a straw stack in the middle of the field is a serious interference with plowing and almost invariably, whether the straw be burned or fed out, leaves a quarter of an acre of ground worthless for crop bearing for two or three years. Why not have this muck at the corner or end of the field?

In looking over the decisions of the courts on the bee tree question we find that the courts hold that a man has no more right to enter upon the premises of his neighbor and capture a swarm of stray bees, unless they have escaped from his own hives, or take the bees and honey from a bee tree than he has to enter his neighbor's orchard and steal his fruit. There is an old belief among people, growing out of the customs of pioneer days, that bees and their honey are anybody's property who first locates them, but there is no law to justify or warrant any such belief.

It is impossible to account for such a tremendous growth of weeds as every man has had to fight this season save on the theory that a vast amount of weed seed remains in the ground from one year to another without germinating, to later spring up when soil and weather conditions are specially favorable to plague the tiller of the soil. With us land which was kept absolutely free from weeds of any kind last year, not one being allowed to go to seed, is for aught we can see just exactly as badly pestered with a weed growth this year as though a full crop of weeds had been allowed to go to seed on the ground last year.

A QUEER FREAK.

We have a friend who is the owner of a fine farm and in every way a very successful farmer. The fit has taken him that he would like to sell his farm and go into the dry goods business. Men get queer freaks on business matters sometimes, but not often as bad a freak as this. If there is any business on earth which a man needs a special training for it is the dry goods business, and hardly a single thing which our friend has been learning the past twenty-five years on the farm would be of any use to him in the buying and selling of dry goods. The radical change of employment from the farm into commercial lines is hardly ever a success, and in all too many cases men step from the peace and prosperity of farm life into the fret, turmoil and ultimate failure of mercantile life. This may be said to be the rule almost without exception.

MEN AND DOGS.

Most of the people are of the common sort, live commonplace lives and have to get their living in a commonplace manner. The few who make their mark are those who, dissatisfied with commonplace conditions, make new and better ones for themselves. General incompetency and lack of ambition are the causes which keep so many on the commonplace level. Almost any man could do better, live better and climb higher if he only would. The difference in value between a trained dog and one which is just simply a dog is anywhere from \$50 to \$100, the untrained dog instinctively learning enough to obtain his living and bay at the moon, while his trained colleague is of some real use and benefit to the world. It is with men just as it is with dogs.

LOWER PRICES.

It is not with regret that we note the falling in prices of some farm products. Potatoes at over a dollar a bushel become luxuries utterly out of the reach of the poor man. Thousands of poor families have been denied the use of them for the past year. Poor men depending upon teaming for a living have been put in a hard place to keep their teams because of the high price of horse feed. The salaried men getting from \$35 to \$50 per month—and there are lots of these—have most keenly felt the past high prices of all food commodities. While the farmer has had his innings, and a good long one, the men who have been compelled to contribute to his good fortune are ready for a change.

WHAT ALFALFA WILL DO.

A grower of alfalfa who has been in the business for twenty years sums up the merits of this plant as follows: First, its feeding value in the form of hay is far superior to that of any other and nearly equal to corn, pound for pound; second, its yield per acre is much larger than any other tame grass; third, it combines excellent pasturage with its value as hay; fourth, it is one of the best possible fertilizers of the soil; fifth, once established in the soil it will last indefinitely; sixth, a ton of well cured alfalfa hay contains almost as much protein as a ton of wheat bran and is worth for feeding almost as much. These facts ought to set men to thinking and experimenting.

POST THE FARM.

Every year more and more land owners are posting their farms—that is, are notifying pot hunters that their guns and dogs to keep off their premises in their pursuit of game. We do not blame any man for so doing. No other method will preserve even a small remnant of the wild game of the country. We would gladly give \$10 each for six beives of quail if they could be allowed to live unmolested on our farm in a practical way for their value as eaters of weed seeds and exterminators of noxious insect life and in a sentimental way because they are the most engaging and attractive of any of our birds.

A STERILE CROSS.

An attempt to produce a hybrid, a cross between the native buffalo and our domestic cattle, has proved a success so far as the first cross is concerned, such hybrid possessing many very valuable qualities; but, as is quite often the case with hybrids so produced, these are infertile, and this fact necessarily bars the way to the establishment of such a distinctive breed of cattle. It is the same way with the cross between the wild Canada and domestic goose, the product being a very handsome but sterile bird.

SUCCESS FROM A SMALL BEGINNING.

This man commenced in a very small way ten years ago. He had only one small town lot for a garden patch, but he knew what to raise and how to raise it. At first he peddled his garden stuff in a basket, which he carried on his arm. Now he has twenty acres in a truck garden and is making over \$2,000 a year. It does not make any difference where you put some men; they will get to the front and the top anyhow.

THE MAN IN THE STRAW.

The man in the straw at the end of the carrier has the hardest place of any man in the thrashing crew, and it matters not whether the old rigid carrier is used or whether it be a blow or swing stacker. When the help is all of the neighbor kind, changing work, it is not an easy matter to get this place filled. We think that a man is well entitled to double pay who fills this place.

John Frigg

IN FASHION'S CURRENT.

A Charming Pink Costume—Beautiful Muslin—Chic Parasols.

Of pompadour pink toulaine is the charming frock illustrated, veiled on the bodice and high shaped flounce with chenille spotted silk net and with puffed undersleeves of like material. Rich embroidery in white chenille, crystal beads and mother of pearl spangles adorns the bodice that expands widely toward the feet. Lace insertions and applique describe braces, outline the neck opening, the gauze puffing of elbow sleeves and the short inserted tunic in gaged gauze. Three shaped bands form a triple crescent shaped basque, the top band being entirely inlaid with lace, the set lined with ruddy velvet corresponding both with the satin belt and bracelets tied with butterfly bows.

A voluminous ruffle in tulle sprinkled with rose petals of puffed silk and a plateau hat of straw with a



ATTRACTIVE SUMMER COSTUME.

wreath and under tuft of roses and a profusion of loops in moss green satin complete a costume with many good features.

Never have prettier toilets been worn at fashionable resorts. Soft muslins beautifully painted, with inlets of lace here and there, Irish lace and black lace dresses over white, with beautiful embroideries introduced, are the most notable features, together with lovely flower trimmed hats and toques.

The array of parasols, too, has been unprecedentedly attractive, notable ones being bright red and soft violet chine satins and chiffons.

Parasols have indeed surpassed themselves this season in beauty of design and execution, the newer bowed shape affording considerably more shade and at the same time presenting a bolder and altogether handsomer appearance.

And, while some are a wealth of frons frons chiffon frills, sensitive to every zephyr, others show a surface rendered exquisite by hand paintings, embroideries or applied motifs of lace.

Black velvet applique lace has proved itself a particularly decorative detail on white silk parasols.

Empire fashions appeal especially to pretty women, and the soft materials which might be inexpensive are rendered costly by the elaborate embroideries massed round the feet and continued in minute scattered sprays all over. However clinging the skirt may be, there must be an abundance of ruffles at the foot.

The adoption of white is one of the decrees of the moment that find numberless cheerful followers, especially as Madame la Mode is most kind in supplying endless neck arrangements whereby a break of relief is introduced between the face and the fabric.

The Complexion in Hot Weather.

A simple and good lotion for nightly use to ward off the effects of the day's outings is made of a dram of tincture of benzoin, an ounce of rectified spirits of wine and eight ounces of rosewater mixed, with the juice of a lemon added. To prevent sunburn and freckles the face should be covered before going out with a pure cold cream, which is to be removed with a soft linen cloth, but should be used with reasonable economy. Powder is then applied freely, and the superfluous rubbed off.

Lace Dresses of the Season.

Lace dresses of yesteryear are capable of resurrection, and the main difference in their decoration is that, whereas last season they were mostly trimmed with a ribbon outline in whirling design, this year they are to be found in combination with a contrasting lace.

Striking Points of Fashion.

Soft tinted spotted net is a conspicuously favored gown fabric.

The marquishe shapes are singularly happy headgear for yachting.

The summer girl uses beautiful oriental paper fans to match each frock. Monograms are everywhere. Their latest appearance is in silver sequins on fans.

Skirts are obviously leaning toward the fuller jupes and overskirts of former days.

White serge, flannel or monk's cloth fashions exceptionally chic garments for seagoing wear.

With organdie muslins a plethora of narrow gathered flounces has taken the place of inserted entre deux of lace.

The little silk cord decoration and the tassel, the ruche, the sack coat—this last under immensely improved conditions—are well established revivals from fashions of the sixties.

OFF FOR THE SOUTH.

The President and Party Leave
Washington on Trip as
Previously Arranged.

TO MEET LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN.

III Effects of Accident Have Almost
Entirely Disappeared—London Sat-
urday Review Grows Sarcastic on
Executive's Trust Attitude.

Washington, Sept. 6.—Smilingly
bowing in acknowledgment of the en-
thusiasm and prolonged cheering of
an assemblage that fairly crowded the
Baltimore and Ohio station here, Pres-
ident Roosevelt last night began his
southern tour, with Chattanooga, Tenn.,
as the objective point. Sec-
retary of the Interior Hitchcock, Chief
Wilkie, of the secret service; As-
sistant Secretary to the President Barnes
and a number of other officials and
white house attaches met him at the
station. The president appeared a
little disfigured as a result of the
Pittsfield accident, but apparently had
quite recovered from the shock.
"Poor Craig," he frequently repeated
in expressing his thanks to his well
wishers.

Describes Accident.
To a number he described the acci-
dent at Pittsfield. He said it was not
the first time he had had so providen-
tial an escape, and referred to an in-
cident in the battle of San Juan, when
gunshots struck down two men close
beside him. The president told the
Pittsfield story to the group in the
car with feeling and emphasized it
with gestures. He said he felt in nor-
mal condition again.

The personnel of the president's
party is the same as that on his New
England trip, except for the addition
of S. B. Hege, the general agent of
the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and
Colonel L. S. Brown, the general
agent of the Southern railway.

Trip Will Be Hurried One.

The southern trip will be a some-
what hurried one and no stops will be
made at points other than those an-
nounced in the itinerary already pub-
lished, namely, Wheeling, W. Va.;
Chattanooga, Knoxville, Tenn., and
Asheville, N. C. The immediate ob-
ject of the president is to attend the
convention of the Brotherhood of Lo-
comotive Firemen, in whose work he
always has shown a deep interest.
The train was to reach Wheeling this
morning at 8:30 o'clock, and will ar-
rive at Chattanooga the same hour
Sunday morning. Sunday will be
spent at Chattanooga quietly and
without public program. He will at-
tend the firemen's convention Monday
morning. The president and party
will reach Washington on the return
trip over the Southern railway at 6:30
o'clock on the morning of Sept. 10,
and will leave half an hour later in a
private car attached to a regular train
over the Pennsylvania railroad for
Jersey City en route to Oyster Bay.

In a statement issued by the white
house yesterday it was announced that
"the local committees of the four cities
at which stops are scheduled on the
southern trip will be received at the
places they represent, the limited ac-
commodations of the train rendering it
impracticable to take them on board
in advance."

Sarcastic Remarks.

London, Sept. 6.—Referring to Pres-
ident Roosevelt's recent speeches, the
Saturday Review's sarcastic remarks:

"President Roosevelt has made his
pious opinions of the trusts as clear
as his interpretation of the Monroe
doctrine. Theoretically he would have
American business men see that he
rather admires trusts as promotive
of the national welfare, but he adds,
as a rider, that their capacity for
harm calls for greater control."

"The German press is still explain-
ing that the new Monroe doctrine is
aimed at Great Britain and Canada
and many British newspapers are
preaching that the United States has
no wish but for the best friendship of
Great Britain. Both are equally
wrong. German newspapers are per-
haps most irritating to President
Roosevelt and the British press must
amuse typical American citizens."

Funeral Today.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—The body of Wil-
liam Craig, the Chicago secret service
agent, who was killed in the acci-
dent that demolished President Roosevelt's
coach near Pittsfield, Mass., arrived
here yesterday in care of Hugh Craig,
his brother. Secret service agents of
this city took charge of the body and
heaped the coffin with flowers. The
funeral takes place today.

Washington's Ancestral Home.

London, Sept. 6.—The agents of
Snigrove Manor, Northamptonshire,
the ancestral home of the Washington
family, deny the report, printed in the
Daily Chronicle, of London, yester-
day, that they have sold the estate to
a wealthy American. They say they
have not even received an offer for
the place.

State Charters Issued.

Harrisburg, Sept. 6.—Charters were
issued by the state department to the
following corporations: Dents Run
Mining company, Dents Run, Elk
county, capital \$50,000; Bennett's
Branch & Company, Dents Run,
capital \$100,000.

MAY CALL ADDITIONAL TROOPS.

General Gobin Ordered by Governor
Stone to Go to Relief of Sheriff
of Carbon County.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 6.—The fol-
lowing general order was issued yester-
day afternoon from the headquarters,
national guard of Pennsylvania:
"The sheriff of Carbon county hav-
ing advised the governor of his in-
ability to preserve order and to pro-
tect life and property, and the gov-
ernor being satisfied upon investiga-
tion that tumult, riot and mob vil-
lence does exist, the major general
commanding the division, national
guard of Pennsylvania, will make such
disposition of the troops now on duty
in Schuylkill county, or will place
such additional troops on duty as in
his judgment is necessary to prop-
erly assist the sheriff of Carbon
county in restoring and maintaining
peace and order."

"The major general commanding
the division will report his action
daily to these headquarters."

"By order of
"William A. Stone,
"Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
"Thomas J. Stewart,
"Adjutant General."

IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS.

President Mitchell Says Pocohontas
Men Gained Points.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 6.—T. L.
Lewis, vice president of the United
Mine Workers, arrived in town last
evening from Virginia and had a con-
ference with President Mitchell. He
will return south today. Mr. Mitchell
said his coming here had to do with
some matters pertaining to the strike
in Virginia.

President Mitchell says 700 men
are affected by the settlement of the
strike in the Pocohontas region. They
were granted a semi-monthly pay day,
which the chief officer of the United
Mine Workers thinks is a very im-
portant concession. About 20,000
miners are still out in the Kanawha
New River and Fairmount districts.

So far as the anthracite region is
concerned President Mitchell says
there is no change in the situation.
The district officers continue to re-
port that the strikers are remaining
firm. At the offices of the coal com-
panies it is claimed that the number
of applicants for work is increasing
every day and that the output from
the washeries and mines in operation
this week will be the largest since
the strike.

Many Men Return to Work.

Bramwell, W. Va., Sept. 6.—Many
of the miners who have been on a
strike in the Flat Top and Elkhorn
coal fields appeared at the mines yester-
day morning, ready for work, stat-
ing that they did not care to wait un-
til Monday, the day agreed upon
Thursday to begin. Probably 1,000
men went to work yesterday. The
Norfolk and Western is fast ordering
out its equipment and a dozen or more
train crews which have been idle
since June will go out on regular runs
today. A report has reached here
from a reliable source that the strike
on both the New and Kanawha rivers
will be over by Monday, the basis of
settlement being the same as that
arrived on by Norfolk and Western
miners at Keystone yesterday.

Mob Wrecked House.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 6.—The
house of Lawrence Tarwoski, a non-
union mine worker at Hudson, six
miles north of this city, was wrecked
by a mob last night. Every window
in the house was broken. Tarwoski
was not at home at the time and his
wife, who was alone, fled in terror
from the place. The strikers at Hud-
son engaged in a march last night
and carried a number of banners on
which were inscriptions threatening
non-union men at work in the mines.

PRESIDENT ON COAL STRIKE.

Says Politics Does Not Enter Into the
Matter.

Philadelphia, Sept. 6.—The Record
today will print an interview on the
coal strike with President Roosevelt,
who passed through this city yester-
day on his way to Washington. The
president is quoted as follows:

"I am grieved beyond measure at
the difficulty in Pennsylvania and
other coal producing states over the
wage and kindred questions."

"What remedy is at hand?" he was
asked.

"There is a remedy," said the pres-
ident.

"Do you mean that the government
of the United States can interfere
other than as a law-preserving body?"

"No," replied the president, em-
phatically.

"What can be done?" was then
asked.

"I would refer you to the men at
the head of the party who are in con-
trol of affairs in Pennsylvania. I am
sure that their conservative opinion
of the difficulties rampant will ulti-
mately result in an amicable settle-
ment of this great question. Of
course politics do not enter into the
winning problem. It is my hope that
the Republican party will level the
problem to an equity."

New Coal Field.

Huntington, W. Va., Sept. 6.—Sen-
ator B. J. Pritchard, of Wayne, has
sold the greater portion of his coal
lands on Left Twelve Pole to a syn-
dicate of Birmingham, Ala., capital-
ists, the consideration being a little
less than \$200,000. This will result
in the opening of a new coal field in
Southern West Virginia and the build-
ing of 20 miles of railway to the Ohio
river.

CRUDE OIL AS FUEL.

Report of Expert of Great
Value to the Naval and
Shipping World.

50 PER CENT LIGHTER THAN COAL.

Steamship Mariposa Run 3,438 Miles
With Oil Fuel and Refuse Only
Filled Two Ash Buckets—Reduces
Engine Force One-Third.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The report of
Lieutenant Ward Winchell, United
States navy, the expert detailed by
the navy department to observe the
installation and efficiency of the oil
fuel system as fitted to the Oceanic
Steamship company's steamer Mari-
posa, has been received at the navy
department. The report is an inter-
esting one and contains matter of
great value to the shipping and naval
world, giving positive information in
regard to the evaporative efficiency
of the boilers and setting out some
facts relative to the use of oil as
fuel which have been earnestly sought
from the navy department by steam-
ship men and oil producers, as well
as technical papers. Some of these
facts follow:

The Mariposa's gross displacement
was 3,160 tons and her average horse-
power with oil about 2,481, giving her
a daily average of 354 knots and a
mean speed of 13.58 with 278 barrels
of oil per day.

Lighter Than Coal.

This was 50 per cent less in weight
than would be required of coal, for
one and a half pounds of oil sufficed
to produce a horsepower. An im-
portant advantage in the oil fuel was
the reduction of the engine force
from 30 to 20 men. The ship used
only 12 of her 18 furnaces, burning
"crude oil in two burners in each fur-
nace by means of an air compressor
of a capacity of 1,000 cubic feet per
minute at 30 pounds pressure. All of
the burners were not used except at
short intervals.

Every precaution was taken to in-
sure safety by ventilating the oil
tanks and otherwise. The entire re-
fuse, after a run of 3,438 miles from
San Francisco to Tahiti, barely filled
two ash buckets, and the flames did
not affect the boilers unfavorably.
Difficulties experienced were confined
to the choking of strainers, which can
be obviated by duplicating those parts
and in the regulation of the supply of
oil to feeders. When the air compres-
sors needed overhauling in one or
two instances recourse was had to a
steam spray, which wisely had been
provided.

Men of Intelligence Needed.

Lieutenant Winchell says that if
fewer men are needed in the fire room
with oil, it is necessary to secure men
of higher intelligence, with mecha-
nical aptitude and nerve, closely to
watch the furnaces. The essentials
are that there shall be a constant air
pressure for atomizing, that provision
shall be made to maintain regular
temperature of the oil and the oil
strainers be watched steadily. Lieu-
tenant Winchell's report concludes
that the Mariposa's trip was remark-
able in many respects, and was not
only a tribute to the skill of the Pa-
cific coast mechanics, but to the en-
terprise of the company which first
installed the oil burners in lieu of
coal.

Surface Settlements.

Seranton, Pa., Sept. 6.—Another set-
tling of the surface of the Tripp Park
section of the city occurred yesterday
and four residences were slightly dam-
aged. About 25 acres went down from
one to five feet. The Lackawanna
railroad tracks settled five feet in the
center of a 50-yard disturbance and
all trains had to be run around the
Keyser Valley branch. The settling
results from the same cause as that
of a week ago, the caving in of aban-
doned mine workings in the old Tripp
slope.

In Course of Settlement.

Constantinople, Sept. 6.—United
States Minister John G. A. Leishman,
who intended to start with his family
on a vacation Wednesday, has post-
poned his departure from Constantinople
until Monday because of a re-
quest of the sultan to see the minis-
ter before the latter left. All the re-
cent claims of the United States are
in course of settlement.

Out of Commission.

Washington, Sept. 6.—Two naval
vessels were placed out of commis-
sion Thursday, the torpedo boat Far-
ragut, at Mare Island, and the collier
Alaranda, at Norfolk. The torpedo
boat destroyer Perry has been placed
in commission at Mare Island navy
yard and is manned by the crew of
the Farragut.

Returned Indictments.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—A special grand
jury yesterday returned indictments
against Luke Wheeler, Captain Ed-
ward Williams, manager of the Ma-
sonic Temple; James B. Hay and John
J. Healy, Jr., on charges of conspiracy
to defraud the company out of hundreds
of thousands of dollars in taxes.

State Dental Board Appointments.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 6.—Governor
Stone yesterday appointed G. W.
Klump, of Harrisburg, and Charles
B. Bratt, of Allegheny, members of
the state dental examining board.

DUN'S WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

Healthy Tone Evident—Home Trade
Receives More Attention Than
Foreign Commerce.

New York, Sept. 6.—R. G. Dun &
Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued
today, said in part:

Steady progress is reported in trade
and industry. Distribution of mer-
chandise is heavy and a healthy tone
is evident. Prices are well main-
tained by liberal consumption, which
more than neutralizes the effect of
enlarged facilities for production. Do-
mestic conditions continue much bet-
ter than those existing abroad, and
home trade receives more attention
than foreign commerce. Farm prod-
ucts have appreciated in value, owing
to less favorable weather, and pro-
ducers will be fully compensated for
any decrease in quantity by the higher
quotations. Earnings of railways dur-
ing August were 3.6 per cent larger
than a year ago and 18.9 per cent in
excess of 1900.

Better deliveries of coke and lib-
eral receipts of foreign material have
lessened the pressure in the iron and
steel industry, and the situation is a
little less congested, while quotations
in a few lines have weakened. Do-
mestic demands are not decreasing,
much new business having been
placed, and home consumption will
continue to call for imports on a large
scale. Each week brings out new re-
cords of coke output, the upper and
lower Connellsville regions together
having surpassed 300,000 tons, and the
holidays gave the railways an oppor-
tunity to relieve the congestion. Un-
der rapid progress is made before the
close of lake navigation, less than two
months hence, the situation will be-
come serious. New plants are being
added to the productive capacity as
rapidly as possible, but in railway
equipment, especially steel rails, or-
ders are already placed for much of
next year's output.

Agricultural conditions are less sat-
isfactory. Wheat is coming forward
freely, though receipts do not equal
the abnormally heavy movement a
year ago. Corn developed strength
because of fears that injury would be
done by frost, and the movement is
very slow compared with last year's
figures. Failures not reported by R.
G. Dun & Co.

COUPLING PARTED ON GRADE.

Engineer and Fireman Killed and
Flagman Seriously, Perhaps
Fatally, Injured.

Pittsburg, Sept. 6.—By the breaking
of a coupling in a southbound train on
the Pittsburg, Virginia and Char-
leston railroad near West Brownsville
late Thursday night two men were
killed and another fatally injured.
The broken section collided with a
train that was following.

W. J. Roberts, engineer, 25 years
old, of 2703 Carson street, this city,
died yesterday afternoon while being
taken to the West Penn hospital.

Thomas Burmaster, fireman, 23
years old, of Carick, Pa., died in the
West Penn hospital yesterday after-
noon.

Samuel McAllister, 28 years old,
flagman, of Lenox street, Uniontown,
was fractured of skull and many cuts
and bruises.

The entire cab of the engine was
smashed in. The engineer, fireman
and flagman all were buried in the
wreckage. Others of the train crew
rushed to their assistance and dragged
them from the wreck. They were
hurried to this city with all speed.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Money Unstable—Railroad Bonds
Showed Good Tone.

New York, Sept. 6.—At the opening
yesterday the stock market reflected
little of Thursday's reactionary ten-
dency, though the undertone was
somewhat heavy in view of the un-
stable money market and lower prices
from London. Norfolk and Western's
strength was due to favorable fore-
casts regarding the annual report, and
Pennsylvania's gain, which was not
long maintained, was attributed to
the collapse of the tunnel franchise
opposition. The comparative inac-
tivity of Reading common which was
heavy throughout, resulted, it was be-
lieved, from the impression that the
probable contest for control had been
settled. The Chesapeake and Ohio
pool was checked by reason of the
road's poor showing for the latter
part of August, but closed with a
fractional gain. Wabash issues ad-
vanced on news of a favorable judi-
cial decision.

Irregularity followed another
squeeze in call money, which worked
nominally as high as 10 per cent, but
actually not higher than 8½, and fell
off as low as 3½.

The sub-treasury's debit balance at
the clearing house of over \$1,000,000
was chiefly due to heavy payments
for the navy and \$250,000 for account
of Klondike gold. Today's bank state-
ment will, it is believed, show a
further loss of surplus reserves, but
is not expected to reflect in full the
\$6,000,000 loss to the sub-treasury and
the interior by local institutions.
London was again prominent in yes-
terday's operations, though selling on
balance.

Railroad bonds showed a good tone
throughout the day, but the market
was less active. Total sales, par
value, \$2,220,000.

U. S. old 4s, coupon, advanced ½
and the new 4s, registered, declined ½
per cent on the last call.

Prof. Virchow Dead.

Berlin, Sept. 6.—Prof. Rudolf Vir-
chow, the pathologist, died here at 7
o'clock yesterday afternoon.

FANATIC ATTACKS LAGUAMNOC.

Native Constabulary Arrive and Rout
Bandits, Killing Several and
Capturing 700 Men.

Manila, Sept. 6.—Rios, a fanatic
leader of the irreconcilable natives in
the province of Tayabas, Luzon, at-
tacked the town of Laguamnoc, Sept.
3, at the head of 30 riflemen and 150
men armed with bolos. The band
wantonly killed two women and one
girl and wounded several other per-
sons. A detachment of the native
constabulary arrived unexpectedly at
Laguamnoc, while Rios men were
still there. They attacked and rout-
ed the bandits, killing several of Rios
followers and have rounded up 700
men, many of whom are suspected of
complicity in the attack on Laguam-
noc. The guilty ones among the 700
men will be picked out and the re-
mainder set at liberty.

One of Rios' lieutenants, who was
captured, said Rios was a direct de-
scendant of God and that it was be-
yond the power of man to injure him.
The constabulary have also cap-
tured one of Rios' mountain strong-
holds. Four detachments of constab-
ulary are now following the main
band of the outlaws.

SKULL CRUSHED IN.

Standard Oil Driver Held Up by High-
waymen.

Altoona, Pa., Sept. 6.—Chauncey
Potter, of Gaysport, this county, was
found Thursday night along the road
near Laysburg, Bedford county, un-
conscious and with his skull crushed in.
Potter was the driver of one of the
Standard Oil company's tank
wagons and made frequent trips
through the country retelling the oil.
He left home Thursday morning and
soured a section of Bedford county.
He was evidently on his way home
it is believed that he was held up by
highwaymen for the proceeds of the
day's sales, that he refused and was
struck on the head with some blunt
instrument, which crushed in his
skull. Potter is being cared for at
Laysburg.

Word from there last night was to
the effect that he could not recover.

International Exchange.

Washington, Sept. 6.—Arrange-
ments have been completed by the
postoffice department for the estab-
lishment of an exchange of interna-
tional through registered pouches be-
tween San Antonio, Texas, and Ciudad
Juarez, Mexico, to commence
Oct. 1.

Pope Confirms Appointment.

Rome, Sept. 6.—The pope has con-
firmed the appointment of the Right
Rev. John M. Farley, the auxiliary
bishop of New York, as archbishop of
New York, in succession to the late
Archbishop Corrigan, and of the Right
Rev. George Montgomery, bishop of
Los Angeles, Cal., as coadjutor to the
Most Rev. Patrick William Riordan,
archbishop of San Francisco, the lat-
ter with the right of succession.

GENERAL CAPTURED.

Battle Between Revolutionists and
Haytian Government Troops.

Cape Town, Hayti, Sept. 6.—The
troops of General Alexis Nord, war
minister of the provisional govern-
ment, were defeated Thursday and
the day before near Limbe. The op-
posing forces are said to have lost
heavily. General Esmanagard, who
actually commanded the government
force engaged, was captured by the
revolutionists, and a portion of the
government artillery fell into the
hands of the Artillerie forces.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The navy de-
partment has received from Comman-
der McCrea, of the Machias, a mail
report under date of Cape Haytien,
Aug. 16, setting out in detail the steps
taken by that officer to prevent inter-
ference with the world's commerce as
a result of the bitter insurrectionary
struggle now in progress in Haytian
waters. Formal thanks have been
extended by the Germans for Com-
mander McCrea's services.

An Atmosphere of Happiness.

Happiness is, we maintain, a good
end. The only question is, How much
sacrifice is it worth? Well, certainly
not the sacrifice of sincerity and cer-
tainly not the sacrifice of others, but
surely the sacrifice of the habit of men-
tal laziness, which is only self-sacri-
fice. If by a little trouble we can cre-
ate for ourselves a sweet atmosphere
in which to live, we are surely doing
nothing of which we need be ashamed.
After all, no one breathes his own at-
mosphere alone; others breathe it with
him. If happiness is a desirable ob-
ject, let us face the fact cheerfully and
give up all the many things which we
now do openly and exclusively to ob-
tain it. If it is not, why should we not
pull ourselves together, give our at-
tention to the game and play up?—
London Spectator.

As to Printers' Marks.

The interrogation mark or "point"
(?) was originally a "q" and an "o."
The latter placed under the former.
They were simply the first and last let-
ters of the Latin word "questio." So,
too, with the sign of exclamation or in-
terjection (!). In its original purity it
was a combination of "t" and "o," the
latter underneath, as in the question
mark. The two stood for "to," the
Latin exclamation of joy. The para-
graph mark is a Greek "p," the initial
of the word paragraph. The early
printers employed a dagger to show
that a word or sentence was objection-
able and should be cut out.

World's Biggest Dock.

The new Maas dock, now building at
Rottendam, will be the largest in the
world, says the Great Round World. It
will cover 150 acres.

TO CURE A FELON.

How to Treat These Dangerous and
Painful Sores.

A felon is a severe and usually a most
painful inflammation of the end of the
finger, more commonly either the thumb
or index finger of the right hand, for
the reason that these are most exposed
to the little wounds from which the
trouble starts; but any of the fingers,
or even one of the toes, may be the seat
of a felon.

The inflammation starts generally
from the prick of a pin or needle or
from a scratch or cut, but often the
wound is so slight that no notice is
taken of it until the finger begins to
grow sore. The soreness soon passes in-
to actual pain, and this rapidly becomes
most intense and throbbing, and some-
times is felt all the way up the arm.

It is worse when the hand is allowed
to hang down. The ball of the finger is
hot, red and swollen. At the same time
the patient feels more or less ill, is fe-
verish, and has a headache and rapid
pulse.

When the inflammation is deep seat-
ed, pus collects beneath the periosteum,
or membrane covering the bone, and
this greatly increases the distress as
well as the danger. If allowed to go on
unrelieved, the inflammation may creep
up the finger into the palm of the hand,
and then the condition becomes a most
serious one. In almost any case when
once pus has formed beneath the peri-
osteum more or less of the bone will die,
leaving the end of the finger crippled or
disfigured by a deep scar.

When the treatment is begun very
early, it is sometimes possible to cut
short the inflammation by cold cloths
applied continuously to the inflamed
part. These must be frequently renew-
ed, for if allowed to get warm they will
act as poultices and rather hasten sup-
puration than arrest it. At the same
time the arm should be kept in a sling,
with the hand raised and resting on
the chest.

If the inflammation does not rapidly
subside under this treatment, we must
reverse it and try to bring matters to a
head by means of poultices or wet
cloths applied as hot as they can be
borne and changed very often.

The only thing to be done when pus
has formed is to cut the finger and let
it out. This is painful enough for the
instant, but it will prevent many days
of acute suffering and all danger of
severe inflammation of the hand and
arm, with subsequent blood poisoning.
—Youth's Companion.

SECONDHAND SHOES.

Extensive Repairs May Be Made For
Very Little Money.

A sign hanging in front of a shoe-
maker's shop where secondhand shoes
were sold had upon it these words:
"Secondhand Shoes With New Uppers."
It seemed almost as though a pair of
secondhand shoes with new uppers
would be practically new shoes, but in-
quiry showed that this impression was
not warranted by the facts. There is a
good deal of fresh material in a pair of
shoes thus repaired, but there is also
left a good deal of the old.

The new upper thus put in is a new
vamp, the front part of the upper. The
old counter, or back part of the shoe,
still remains. It is a familiar fact that
while the counter may break down or
wear out or get a hole in it somehow it
is much more likely to stay sound and
good. It is the front that cracks and
breaks. And so in putting secondhand
shoes in order new uppers are some-
times put in. But while such a shoe,
which had also been soled and heeled,
might easily be described as having un-
dergone extensive repairs it would still
be far from wholly new. There would
remain, besides the old counter, the
shank and the inner sole and the gen-
eral shape and framework of the shoe,
and upon these the repairs could be
made.

Secondhand shoes bring various
prices, depending on their original
quality and their condition. A pair of
secondhand shoes, resoled and reheeled
and with new uppers, can be bought
for as little as a dollar. —New York Sun.

